AN EVALUATION OF SWACHHA BHARAT MISSION IN KARNATAKA: A STUDY OF VIJAYPURA DISTRICT

SYNOPTIC NOTE OF THE RESEARCH WORK

Submitted to

Karnataka State Akkamahadevi women's University Vijayapura

For the Registration of

Doctor of Philosophy

In

Economics

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2022

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1.1 Introduction

The sanitation is a important concept, it affect everyone's life in many aspect and India is a fastest growing economy in the world. Sanitation is socio –economic concept, for the country's economic development and also sanitation is also important. The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) emanates from the vision of the Government of India as a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi on his 150th birth anniversary to be celebrated in the year 2019 to ensure hygiene, waste management and sanitation across the nation. The Prime Minister of India has launched SBM on 2nd Oct. 2014. Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin and Swachh Bharat Mission Urban.The objectives of the first phase of the mission also included eradication of manual scavenges, generating awareness and bringing about a behavior change regarding sanitation practice, and augmentation of capacity at the local level. Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) phase 2.0 lunched by Prime Minister Shree Narendra Modi. Which are, Swachh Bharat Mission-URBAN 2.0 and AMRUT 2.0, which aims to make the cities completely free of garbage. Countries target of second phase of mission AMRUT is improving sewage and septic management, making our cities water - safe cities and ensuring that no sewage drains anywhere in our rivers. The mission is aimed at progressing towards target 6.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals Number 6 established by the United Nation.

Father of our Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, realised the importance of sanitation at an early stage and said, "Sanitation is far more important than independence". Unhygienic conditions, improper management of Municipal Solid Waste and open defecation have been the key factors of environmental concern and health hazards around the globe. These problems not just add up to polluting environment, solid municipal waste emits greenhouse gases and lead to global warming. According to 2011 census, 31% of the total Indian Population resides in cities and towns, out of which around 8 million households do not have access to toilets and defecation open. In India, we understand the concept of purity. That is because purity is personal. We take enormous effort to maintain our own physical purity. But cleanliness is a collective concept. It is not personal. It concerns the community. While personal purity arises from a moral sense, collective cleanliness arises from a civic sense. Civic sense is social morality, social ethics. We understand personal morality. We do not understand social morality, even today. This Mission was divided in two parts: rural and urban. In rural areas "SBM- Gramin" was financed and

monitored through the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, whereas "SBM – Uraban" was overseen by the Ministry of and Urban Affairs. As part of the campaign volunteers, known as Ambassador of cleanliness.

Safe sanitation means promotion of safe disposal of human excreta, right use of toilet and avoiding open defecation as well as management of solid and liquid waste. Poor sanitation is a primary cause for many deadly diseases, deaths among children under age of five, contamination of ground water sources, loss of family income on account of increased health costs, and compromised human dignity. In managing safe sanitation each level- household, community, and governments, understanding impacts of poor sanitation, contribution of all key stakeholder including communities, implementation of safe sanitation process is considered crucial. Exposure to contaminated drinking water sources and food with pathogen- laden human waste is a major cause of diarrhea, and can be affected by cholera, trachoma, intestinal worms, malaria, ascariasi, etc. WHO observed that one gram of feces can contain 10,000,000 viruses1, 000,000 bacteria, 1000, parasite cysts and 100 parasite eggs. Open and untreated human extract can interact with food through soil, water and unless this fecal-oral route is broken through adopting safe sanitation wand hygiene practice.

Poor sanitation specially affects children under age of five, as their immunity is not strong enough yet to fight the many diseases caused by poor sanitation. Severe diarrhea alone, the second biggest killer of children in developing countries, kills 1.5 million children each year. Research showed that long- term malnutrition as a result of parasites in the child's body preventive necessary physical and cognitive development and also leads to stunts growth. Addressing sanitation alone can reduce many of these unwanted effects among children. Children falling frequently ill, miss school often leads to poor performance. An infected child is also likely to spread infection to his/her peer. When girl student reach adolescence, absence of separate and clean toilet facilities causes discomfort, discourage them to attend school while menstruating and eventually and eventually drop out of school. In addition to health and social burden on young girls and women, poor sanitation also force them to experience fear, shame, and harassment while having to defecate in the open. Inadequate sanitation and waste management have direct impacts on the environment. Untreated sewage flowing directly into water bodies affect coastal and marine ecosystem, contaminate soil and air exposing millions to disease. A

study by the World Bank says that absence of toilets and conventional sanitation cost India 6.4% of its GDP in 2006. The economic impact of poor sanitation for India is least USD 38.5 billion every year under health, education, access time tourism.

1.2. Background

The rural sanitation programmed in India was introduced in the year 1954 as a part of the First Five Year Plan of the Government of India. The census reveled rural sanitation coverage was only 1%. The International decade of Drinking Water and Sanitation during 1981-90, began giving emphasis on rural sanitation. Government of India introduced the Central Rural Sanitation Programme CRSP in 1986 primarily with the objective of improving the quality of life of the rural people also proved privacy and dignity t o women. From 1999, a "demand drive n" approach under the "Total Sanitation Campaign" TSC emphasized more on Information, Education and Communication IEC, Human resource Development HRD, Capacity Development activities to increase awareness among the rural people and generation of demand for sanitary facilities. This enhanced people's capacity to choose appropriate option through alternate delivery mechanism s as per their economic condition. Financial incentives were provided to below poverty line BPL household for construction and usage of individual household latrines IHHL in recognition of their achievements. To generate awareness on sanitation, the first Nirmal Gram Puraskar NGP were awarded to recognize the achievements and efforts made at the GP level in ensuring full sanitation coverage and achieving other indicators of open defecation free GPs . While the award gained popularity in bringing about a desire in the community for attaining Nirmal Status, there have been issues of sustainability in some awardees GPs. The Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan' NBA, the successor programme of the TCS, was launched from 1.4. 2012. The objective was to accelerate the sanitation coverage in the rural areas so to comprehensively cover the rural community through renewed strategies and saturation approach.

The Government of India adopted a demand driven approach by the name Total Sanitation Campaign in 1999, which was later renamed as the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan. A financial subsidy was provided to households for constructing latrines. To give a boost to the TSC, the government also launched the Nirmal Gram Puraskar , an incentive program that sought to recognize the achievements and efforts of Panchayati Raj Institution in encouraging full sanitation coverage in their Gram Panchayats. Covering all households with IHHLs

(Individual Household Latrine), cluster toilets, community toilets, the prime minister has given his approval for restructuring of the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan into Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin.

Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan NBA – The sanitation program which was established by the government of India in the year 1999. The main motive of this Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan Program is to create awareness among the people about the importance of sanitation particularly among the people from rural areas. To be frank, the scheme Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan was the first project which was established with well planned and structured program specially made for rural India. The entire project is processed under the principle driven of the Community – Led total sanitation CLTS. n order to improve the quality of life of the people from the rural parts of the nation and to safeguard the rural women by educating them to use proper sanitation this scheme Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan was launched. Though, there have been some schemes and plans established earlier by the central government, the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan had much more structured campaign programs which create awareness among the people from rural India. In the year of 2012, the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan achieved tremendous success in covering more number of rural villages with proper sanitations. The immense popularity driven by the campaigns conducted under this Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) encourages more number of rural people to provide proper sanitation facilities to their family members.

The Census 2011 of India shows that 4,041 statutory towns administrative units that have been defined by 'statute' as urban such as municipal corporations, municipalities, cantonment boards, notified town area committees, town panchayats or nagar palikas having eight million households do not have access to toilets and defecate in the open. Weak sanitation has significant health concerns and untreated sewage from towns is the biggest source of water pollution in India. This indicates both the scale of the challenge ahead of the Indian towns and the huge costs incurred from not addressing them.

1.3. Significance of the Study:

The most important reason for the study of Swachh Bharat Mission is to protect the environment and maintain the good health of the population. This has adverse impact on health, well-being and dignity, is an acute problem especially for woman and young girls. This mission

has provided a source of employment to many people, contributing to the GDP growth. There is no doubt that cleanliness is interlinked with the country's tourism and global interest more tourism brings more investment and revenue. The movement has helped in cleaning up the street, roads, and infrastructure in many cities, small towns, and rural areas of India. Unsafe drinking water, poor access to appropriate sanitation facilities and inadequate hand washing is a major reason for childhood illness and death global eleven percent of global child deaths are caused due to diarrhea globally even though it is preventable.

1.4. Statement of the Problem:

The Karnataka is developed state in many aspects and south Karnataka is more developed in education, hospitality, sanitation etc. Mysore is the one of the cleanest city in the country and achieves first position in ranking of swachh bharat abhiyan. North Karnataka is backword in sanitation facilities compare to south Karnataka. In north Karnataka sanitation facilities are poor, especially in rural areas still backward in sanitation infrastructure and cleanliness knowledge in rural people. Vijayapura district is historical area, there are many historical monuments which attracts tourist across India and world. They are facing sanitation and dirty street, toilets facilities. Facing insufficient water problem last many years. Still it is continuing, Also facing sanitation and cleanliness problem. In case of sanitation and cleanliness, and open defecation problem still practicing in rural areas and also in cities. The main drawback is Vijayapur district facing sanitation problem more, compare to other district Karnataka state. Due to all the above reason the researcher has chosen the research problem as, "**AN EVALUATION OF SWACHH BHARAT MISSION IN KARNATAKA: A STUDY OF VIJAYAPURA DISTRICTS"**

1.5. Review of Literature:

1. Mahindra Pratap Choudary, and Himansu Gupta (2015). They are worked on "Swachh Bharath Mission: A Step towards Environmental Protection" In this article studied that Swachh Bharat Mission ensure the pollution free environment, through the elimination of open defecation. With the help to construction of community toilets, individual house hold latrines, cluster toilets. In this article also focused that how open defecation impacting badly human health, and also environment, safety of woman, gender impact. Also discussed why people are not interested to build separate toilets and latrine especially in rural areas.

2. Jagra, Mnajra JP, and Mahavir Singh (2016). They are worked on “Swachh Bharath Abhiyan (Clean India Mission) SWOT Analysis”. In this paper focused on strength of the sanitation programme and potential appetencies. And also discussed what the difficulties are and how to overcome cleanliness related problems to achieve prospectd success. And also discussed on opportunities in the form of modern and advanced, innovative, cleaning facilities and equipments, and discussed what the threats of this mission are and how to recycle of solid waste management is a big problem, sustainability of interest and priority, change the mindset of the people.

3. Pitabas Pradhan (2017). He has worked on “ Swachh Bharath Abhiyan and The Indian Media” In this paper studied that after introducing swachh bharat mission Indian media playing a very big role of clean India campaign, and also discussed contribution of Indian media, specially social media, news paper, TV. Focussed all language news paper playing important role to create awareness among the people. And also focussed that few lack villages announced open defecation free villages.

4. Alka Chaudary (2017). She has made attempt to study “Swachh Bharat Mission -Need Objectives and Impact” This study also focussed on Gandhian concept of sanitation, and also focussed on maintaining hygiene, preventing diseases, and takes some imporatant step towards sanitation and cleanliness. The study also discussed impact of swachh bharath abhiyan on health, tourism, clean technology, individual productivity, FDI, environment, infrastructure. The study is concluding that success of this mission is related to both government and people.

5. Supreeta Desai, Sudeshna Roy. (2018). They have worked on “A Review of Cleanliness Mission “ Swacch Bharath Abhiyan” A Survey Done For Thane District” His has views cleaning and organisation is a habit not just a project, eliminate open defecation is responsibility of every individual, not only safaai worker. And also the express Gandhi vision on cleanliness clean mind, a clean body and clean surrounding, and also considering on both rural and urban areas sanitation programmes. And also considering promotion and advertisement of the mission to create awareness, in this paper mainly examine that early programme nirmal bharat abhiyan scheme and compare both mission and result found that swachh bahrath mission was more popular than any other scheme, many people, organisations, public place, rural area, schools, he conclude that still need to more educate young children to make cleanliness as habit.

6. Karapaga Priya P, Ashwini Katale, and Gouri Kumari Padhy. (2019) they studied on "Swachh Bharath Abiyan – A Long Journey to Achieve A Big Dream". In this paper discussed about in India sanitation programme was practiced since after independence. Till today there is lot of changes happened, know SBM carrying many activities, sanitation training programmes, workshops, open of pink toilets, cleaning reverse is part of this mission. And swachh vidyalay, service is providing at door steps. And also discussed people are supporting financially for toilets and prohibited single use of plastic, the study also focussed that many villages get water pipeline, garbage piles, tackling solid waste. The result gets positive impact and response, providing all sanitary facilities in good manner.

7. Devika and Abha Jain Nagawat, (2020). They studied on "Swachh Bharath Abhiyan: Awareness, Perception and Practice among Urban Population of Jaipur". This study tries to analysis awareness, perception, and practice of the SBA among targeted population with parameters and created score on a scale of some measure. Cleanliness, giving way to further in-depth analysis of urban SBA through research study over a period. And also discussed socio-economic condition growing fast, which affecting badly on nature and human life, because of over many years shortage of piles of garbage, and proliferation unusual land files has accelerated green house gas emission causing global warming, study suggest that further improvement is needed in municipal solid waste management, and television is one of the most impactful sources of creating more awareness.

1.6. Objective:

1. To study the background of swachh Bharat Mission in India.
2. To analyze the performance of swachh Bharat Mission in Karnataka.
3. To explain the Swachh Bharat Mission in the study area.
4. To examine the economic evaluate of swachh Bharat Mission.
5. To suggest the suitable policy and measures to Swachh Bharat Mission.

1.7. Hypothesis

1. People are benefited of Swachh Bharat Mission.

2. Still there is needed to create more awareness about swachh Bharat Mission among the rural and urban area.

1. 8 Methodology

For the present research work, the following methodology is adopted.

1. 8.1. Selection of the Area

The present research work is going on to be conducted in Vijayapura district. Know vijayapura district presently having 11 talukas, the present study going to be selected for 4 talukas. In four talukas two will be high performance sub urban cities and remaining two will be low performance sub urban city. For the study purpose in rural area selected community study.

1. 8.2. Collections of Data

The present study is mainly based on primary and secondary data. The primary data will be collected from 200 respondents the random sample method through field survey with the help of interview schedule and questioner method.

Secondary data will be collected from various books, journals, Government Reports both Central and State. And the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation and the Ministry of and Urban Affairs, Internet sources, related government office.

1. 8.3 Sample Size

For the present study Vijayapura district is selected. The targeted respondents are the 200 who are benefited of sanitation programs. Simple random sampling method will be used for the field study.

1.8.4 Analysis of the Data

The primary data will be collected through the interview schedule and analyzed using the simple statistical tools such as percentage, Averages, graphs, charts, and other appropriate tools may be used for the data analysis of present study.

1.9. Limitation

The present study envisages certain limitations which are asfollowing.

1. The present study covers only Vijayapura district.
2. The present study is imited only Swachh Bharat Mission.
3. The present study is limited to only sanitation programs and toilet facility.
4. Limitation on account of sources of data and information.

1.10. Chapter Scheme

The present study has been organized into six chapters

Chapter 1- Introduction of Swacch Bharath Mission

Chapter 2- Research Methodology

Chapter-3 Revive of Literature

Chapter 4- Profile of Vijayapur district

Chapter 5- Findings and suggestions

Chapter6- Conclusion

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